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C. W. CURRY.
By Carrier.

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HIS MAYBRICK WILL LIVE

THE SECRET OF WEALTH.

BURKE AND HIS IRON BOX.

ONE DENSE MASS OF LOGS.

IT WON'T WORK, GUTHAR

He Has Gotten an Axe to Grind a Visible Publicity Axe Upon.

Foreign Exhibitors at the World's Fair to Be Told to Go West to 1893 Via New York—Commissioner Wilkinson Will Have Them Stay in Chicago on Account of Its Magnificent Climate—Other Expositions Facts.

One of the practical arguments by Gutharites against Chicago as the place for the World's Fair of 1893 is that on account of the enormous expense of transportation foreign exhibitors, would not participate to any great extent, as should they not ship to New York. There is little doubt of serious thought in this objection. Exhibitors will not be concerned for the freight charges on their articles. If they are interested in market they will do it without regard to such petty considerations. Moreover, it is doubtful whether there will be any more cost of transportation to foreign exhibitors for this question Tom Ochiltree yesterday made an investigation among the steamship agencies in this city, with the result as follows:

The freight headquarters of the principal transatlantic lines are at New York. The business is done here mainly through agencies, so that no question affecting the Custom of those lines could be properly ascertained. The duties they which have a large business with Southwestern, Central and northern England, say to practical agents here. Mr. John D. Davis, the freight agent here, Mr. John D. Davis, the freight agent said:

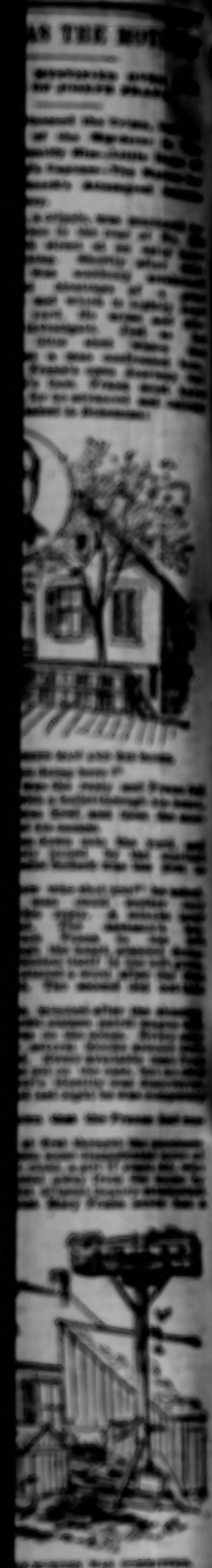
"The rate [illegible] will not exist. Steamship companies as carriers of passengers are in the habit of making quotas, I should think, rates for articles to be placed on exhibition. I know that they are made at the time of the Columbian exhibition and again at the time of the Louisiana exhibition. The rates were made on the idea that exhibitors from abroad did goods. The rate was so low indeed as to encourage exhibitors. The steamship companies will be at least equally desirous toward Chicago [illegible] as they were toward Philadelphia and New Orleans. Chicago is [illegible] New York. Their one object is to get the world's fair."

Mr. W. L. Lawrence, agent for the Red Star, the Atlantic, and the Union lines, said:

"I will most largely with the railroads if there is any discrimination in favor of New York, but I am quite sure the railroad companies are too sensible of their own best interests to make any discrimination rates as mentioned to be placed in operation. The steamship rates will be as low as to the seaboard, [illegible] to the inland, to make every one else on such goods. The steamship company will not make that no exhibitor will be deterred from placing his goods in New York because goods to other countries have been engaged. The Red Star of the foreign freight agent, will come from Union Depot. The manufacturers of that country are not anxious to find a market here to be governed by a question more trifling as to which route they exhibit. The agents will make special rates at which [illegible] Europe. The transatlantic steamship lines are the agent to obtain the greatest traffic which the world's fair will bring them to count on whatever rates to any question, and the steamship companies for the New Orleans and their agents are not aware."

Mr. F. H. Cressey, who is agent for the Allan, a Dominion, a Dominion, an Anchor, a Hamburg, and the Scandinavian Companies, said the transportation companies had no interest, such portion the exhibitors and sent there with a view [illegible] of exposure.

"It seems to me," said he, "Chicago has always as good rates to and from the European ports as New York has. Montreal [illegible] can bring the goods from Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, and Queenstown to Chicago as cheaply as the New York merchants can get them goods from the same ports. The reason is plain enough. Chicago has the advantage of greater competition. It is not uncommon that goods for this city be shipped by way of New York. They may be brought by rail to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Quebec, and then transferred to the steamer. Goods coming by way of the New York [illegible] Chicago, and [illegible] Chicago [illegible] New York. Chicago has also the advantage of a more direct route to the seaboard. Goods for this city are delivered by way of New York [illegible] Montreal [illegible] Quebec



HANDICAP AT THE START.

JOCKEY AT THE TRACK.

The Tribune.

PUBLISHED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

Commissioner Wilson, who represents a district in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, agrees with W. L. Scott that this city should have the convention, and he will vote that way when the subject comes before Congress for its action. He cannot support Washington because it has neither the railroad nor hotel facilities—nor so eligible hotel location—as other cities, and because of its pronounced unhealthiness. Not to a less extent—and has not Democratic Washington to be ambitious? The canvas and Philadelphia both being out of the question, and the fight of those contending cities in New York and Chicago, we do, like a sensible man, for this place. It seems to be the impression that the members of the delegation, from the western part of the State at least, will favor this city. It is also the opinion that the great offering the new facilities will get the appropriations which Congress will give, even though its generosity fixed choice be a little smaller than that of a competitor. This is good, because what it comes to a question of facilities there is no place in the United States that can stand comparison with this. But that fact should not weaken the efforts of Chicago to make their generosity look larger than that of any other city.

The executive committee of the Universal Peace Union has come out with an address favoring the creation of a national relief fund, which may be on hand ready for use at first of fire, cyclone or earthquake upon designation to any part of the country. It is suggested that whatever is left over of the donations gifts shall serve as the nucleus of the fund, to which shall be added the donations and legacies of the charitable. A board of trustees, made up of the Governors of the various States, with the President as chairman, is recommended as the custodian of the fund. It is not likely that the suggestion of the detailed of the peace union will take. There will be nothing left from the Chicago fund to serve as a nucleus. But it is certain that it would be well to have a big relief fund to commence. When there such a fund hundreds of pleas which now will have and have with more confidence they would apply for aid. When overwhelming calamity comes, whether it be at Gloucester or Charleston, there is a prompt response from the overflowing sympathy of the public. Wrap about a fund for the purpose, with a heart to administer it, every one would look on himself as free from the obligation of giving.

WORDS AND THE MILLENNIUM.

The Tribune has met on various occasions that the bulk of the gratuitous food on which Chicago must depend for securing the month's necessities must come from the well-to-do citizens and consumers of the city. It takes but many little drops of water to make a General ocean; but many too little contributions to raise a million. When the smaller letters have been forwarded with their offers to help much it has been stated to them that the bulk must be kept from prices too unfavorable. But the letter do not seem to see fairly to come forward either as mere solicitors or corporate supplies. They have suggested as an advantage and have given as real that they have an interest in a movement which relieves them second to a success. The "block upon the tragic fact" of the south side seven sufferers, for instance, would be worth a thousand or fifteen opinions and promises from natives of United States. But it has not been that policy, staying through the promise of the time, observing to people to devise contributions. We protest that we will find South Side will put into work to the capacities assigned. But to be the business of the good cause that time is not the key to which others must sing. If they do not the small fry of the community will even small.

In reading and brown sensations the gentlemen has let him about the sentimentals of the Democratic men of Dow York to put heavy hands to their own pockets and their individuals to pay on the two-thirds contributions of others. One is to find at enthusiastic gentlemen with the same brain and two hands gathers are as lighty dirt here as heard. If Mr. Horn spins half-dollar's on notice, good for the days of sensation has contributed him half to spend here a fifteen the last hard to this city.

But contributable difficulties to be in both to be thrown as overwhelmed. It may go that the philosophic and the enthusiastic are getting a good ready that they are not getting their reasons, dealings to [illegible] garret, and that in a few days there will come that five millions of work and under the time. Each of work necessary. It may be that the will happen, but it would be more cheering if when one of them were to break the ice for that with a renewed thousand dollar subscription. Who will speak first?

THE CHURCH CASE.

The trap of the fire was noticed for the session of the Church to-day for Monday. The county attorney says that he will be ready, and that if there is a postponement it will be due to the other. The lawyers for the Bank will not say what their intentions are, but the impression universal is that they will resort to every chance side to secure a delay of a few weeks or of a month. It is thought possible that they will ask for a change of venue from Judge McConnell on account of one of their clients who did not vote in the manner for the change of venue from Judge Dickey. If this is taken for it will have to be granted, and the whole battle will be fought over to some other judge, court to be elected, for there is not a case in the book who seems to be anxious to have Dyer by practice at what time has to be a successful trial. If the defense has any hope that it can save us from the case it may call for trial [illegible] the prosecution will not hesitate.

Any attempt on the part of the accused for additional time to delay proceedings will be taken by many as an indication that they are guilty. The feeling will be that even one, father of innocence would push their case in a manner as rapidly as possible so that they might be vindicated and at least free [illegible]

[illegible] The fire are the [illegible] efforts from the defendants' lawyers seem to get at the evidence against their clients indirectly of itself to the investigation of the latter. It is a fact worthwhile that the lawyers have that the fees they are following have some something which is not exactly to their credit, and that a more satisfactory defense could be made if it were known beforehand just what would be proved against them.

So far as is known they have found out no more about the case for the prosecution than the newspapers have. It must be borne in mind that the evidence may to which the State's attorney is reported as positive that he has other strong evidence which has not yet been uttered. It is to be hoped he has, for, while there is no doubt that what has been given to the papers the public and a strong prima facie case against these men, yet there is something lacked from a legal point of view. The men who, before so has been announced to act as jurors will say all have that an individual is clearly guilty, and ought to be hanged because much more convincing than he is to a jury has and has been into and listened to the last word about examination made.

On the assumption that the prisoners at guilty there will be a very light case on the [illegible] of a jury. The position of a juror will be one for which [illegible] strangest—"an [illegible] open mind." The prosecution will be afraid of [illegible] men, the defense of friends of Cheek. The fact of a man's having taken an active interest in both sides will practically be cause for a peremptory challenge. This is not improper. The evidence against the defendants will be largely circumstantial. Much of it will be of such a nature that a man with a theory about one crime or to not intend without being conscious that he is doing anything to the ends of the adherents. The aim of the counsel for the accused must, if they discover their business, will be to get jurors who begin to see as nearly as possible to a state of mind, that when some had come here with them, and that they never will have come. Such men will be reluctant to render a verdict which may last for weeks, and they will stay into the hearts of believers who will try to persuade them that they cannot give the prisoners a fair trial. The nearly prisoners should make no great a fight as he can, not merely to get a jury which must be free from men who are prepared to acquit, but one which shall also be free from the possibility and the [illegible] men who are hunting their right hands from their wits—those, the defender of a party has come to get and frequently succeeds in securing. The judge before which the case is tried should aim to stop to see to prevent the bailiff men who may be summoned from being warned off on free grog from any out of a respectful service.

A BRIDGE STORY IN FORT WORTH.

There was a notable celebration the other day within the town of Lancaster, Fort Worth which should not pass unnoticed. Twenty-eight years ago the 15th of April, 1840, Mrs. Eleanor Anderson and her little partners, after a ten days' perilous journey, succeeded in the woods and swamps out of the fort with the Sources of Trinity. It was this brotherhood which reared the cabin. It was another which named the county and was the first to see that [illegible] the source of the native race characteristics of a race from to [illegible]. Four years from that day Mrs. Anderson again entered the fort, and, standing by the side of Henry Ward Beecher, who had let the auction sermon so long and so courageously, once more flung the stars and stripes to the breeze, the symbol of reunited national authority.

The Chattanooga Free and Times of the 15th inst. contains a long and interesting account of another significant gathering within the bonds of the Lookout Colony. It was the anniversary to of the Big Creek Sunday-school, the first part of the Gospel army of the Republic ever organized in South Carolina by white veterans of the war unless army. The service was simple and unpretending, and to Gen. Beecher to the Free and Teacher-

[illegible] on the fort the veterans Government [illegible] Sunday-school [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Sunday

HIS HAYBRICK WILL LIVE

[Illegible] CONFESSES TO AN ASSIGNMENT FOR LIFE.

[Illegible], after being carried from the Criminal to the Tombs and leaving on the hands of the Grand Jury Foreman, Succeeds in the Quiet Task She Had Sworn Herself to Accomplish—The Story of the Case.

(Continued from first page.)

[Illegible] was asked if she understood the proceedings under which she pleaded to prove her character to make a statement. Consequently upon the statement by counsel of the attitude of the Prosecution and there was some talk of withdrawing, though it was to be understood, should any of those things being done it was to be done without any [illegible] to the part of the defendant to prevent her from [illegible] the Court.

Mrs. Haybrick then arose, and in a clear, distinct voice, which could be heard throughout the court room, began reading from a manuscript. She said:

"I am innocent of the charge of murdering my husband. I am innocent of the charge of administering poison to him. I am innocent of the charge of administering arsenic to him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health, or to annoy him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health, or to annoy him, or to molest him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health, or to annoy him, or to molest him, or to disturb him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health, or to annoy him, or to molest him, or to disturb him, or to trouble him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health, or to annoy him, or to molest him, or to disturb him, or to trouble him, or to vex him. I am innocent of the charge of administering any poison to him with intent to murder him, or to do him any grievous bodily harm, or to injure his health, or to annoy him, or to molest him, or to disturb him, or to trouble him, or to vex him, or to irritate him. 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JOHN MILAM NOMINATED.

TEXT WILL SWING TODAY.

ROYALTON'S LONE GROUND.

COL. WHEELER DECLINES.

Will not consent to succeed to the service vacancy.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

A chronic complaint on the Great Western system.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

STREETER'S,
334 State, near Madison.
69 & 70 Madison, near State.
Foot Form Shoes, 85
Foot Form Shoes, 83
Out-of-town customers send for Foot Form Catalogue.
Open Saturday Evenings. Shoes Repaired.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(The Worcestershire)

TO TOURISTS FROM THE SOUTH
Hotel Lippincott, Fox Lake, Ill.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS.

Milwaukee Cheap
TODAY AND ALL THIS WEEK.
HUNTER, THE DEALER, by Check at
By Pomeroy, Son & Co.,
Immense Clearing Sale.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY.

Candy

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.
Fall Underwear
100 fine Children's FULL-FASHIONED Ivo Balbriggan Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, regular price $1.00 ..... 50c
Gents' Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, formerly $1... 65c
Ladies' Heavy 2-Thread Balbriggan Vests and Pants, formerly $1.00... 75c

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY
GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL
The Comstock School
HARVARD SCHOOL
SEVEN GABLES
The Miss Mackie's School for Girls
EDGELAND SCHOOL
ST. JOHN'S MILITARY
Chicago Female College
JACKSONVILLE FEMALE
INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY
Jacksonville Female Academy
Vocal and Instrumental
ST. JOHN'S MILITARY
HATS

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1903—TEN PAGES.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

STOCKS TAKE A TUMBLE.

IT WAS NOT A "PUT UP JOB"

OPPOSED TO THE METHOD.

The Northern Trust Company.

KERN COUNTY BONDS.

Money to Loan

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

MONEY TO LOAN

BUSINESS.

Chicago & Northwestern

Great Rock Island Route

MONTREAL
AND RETURN $30.00

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City